

he thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-one cents;

For compensation to Daniel Graham, late Secretary of State for the State of Tennessee, for his services performed at the request of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, in order to answer a call of the House of Representatives made on the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For the expense of bringing to the seat of Government, the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, in addition to a former appropriation, two thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Senators and Representatives elected by Michigan, twelve hundred and forty-eight dollars;

For the payment of a balance due for the expenses of the Legislative Council of the Michigan Territory, two thousand and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents;

For fulfilling the contracts made with John Vanderlyn, Henry Inman, Robert Wier, and John G. Chapman, by the Joint Committee of Congress under the joint resolution of the twentieth third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, for the execution of four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the Rotunda of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars;

To enable the President of the United States to contract for two groups of statues, to adorn the two blockings on the East front of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars;

To Mr. Augustus C. Bust of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth, four hundred dollars;

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to employ for one year, a competent person to classify and arrange, translate when necessary, and make suitable records of the papers and documents connected with the private land claims, which, at sundry periods, have been presented to, and acted upon by, the Commissioner, or the Registers and Receivers acting as Commissioners, on private land claims for the district east of the island of New Orleans, and west of Pearl river in the State of Louisiana, the sum of two thousand dollars;

For pay and mileage of the members of the Senate for the extra session to commence on the 4th day of March instant, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate for the extra session to commence on the fourth day of March instant, five thousand dollars;

For the expenses of the distribution in boxes, and by the ordinary modes of transportation, of the compilation of the State papers printed by Gales and Seaton, as directed by the joint resolution of the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to the several States, Territories, Colleges, and Universities of the United States, one thousand and fifty dollars;

For the purchase of nineteen copies of the American State papers, printed by Gales and Seaton, pursuant to the Resolution of the Senate, of the first day of March, instant, four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents;

For two hundred and forty-four copies of the debates of the first Congress, and of the Register of Debates to the end of the present Congress, as published by Gales and Seaton, to be distributed to the members of the present House, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Commissioner, Secretary and clerk and the contingent expenses of the commission under the commission with Spain, eight thousand and fifty dollars;

To authorize the President of the U. States to procure new dies to renew the medal directed to be made in honor of Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, by the act of the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in case the original dies for the said medal cannot be found, one thousand dollars;

For improving the crypt of the Capitol, by closing the openings on the east front with sash windows, and double doors to the outer entrances, and repairing furnaces, eleven hundred and fifty dollars;

For making the post office, documents, folding, and library rooms of the House of Representatives fire proof, three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

To complete the enclosing the garden and grounds of the naval magazine and marine hospital, one hundred dollars;

For conducting water along the Pennsylvania avenue from the pipe at the Capitol to the Treasury and General Post Office buildings, with the necessary fire plugs to water the avenue, ten thousand dollars;

For the purchase of a fire engine, apparatus, and engine house for the War and Navy Departments, seven thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For the purchase of a fire engine and apparatus for the Treasury building, and the enlargement of the engine house, five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars;

For paying William V. Elliot, for drawings of the Treasury building and Patent Office, three hundred dollars;

For constructing a dwarf wall and fence from the Southwest corner of the President's house to intersect the new fence near the north corner of the Navy Department one thousand three hundred dollars;

For the support of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for pay of officers and agents; for repairs to buildings; for purchase of saw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

For surveys of the public lands in the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for purchase of saw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

For surveys of the public lands in the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for purchase of saw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

For surveys of the public lands in the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for purchase of saw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

For surveys of the public lands in the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for purchase of saw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

For surveys of the public lands in the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for purchase of saw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

For surveys of the public lands in the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for purchase of saw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

For surveys of the public lands in the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for purchase of saw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

For surveys of the public lands in the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for purchase of saw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

For surveys of the public lands in the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for purchase of saw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

Treasurer, and the other officers herein named or referred to, shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury, of all the fees and emolument whatever by them, respectively, received, and of all expenses incidental to their respective offices; which accounts shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, and shall be in such form, and supported by such proofs, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will, in his judgment, best enforce the provisions of this section, and show its operation and effect. *Provided, also, That, in the event of any act being passed by Congress at the present session to regulate and fix salaries or compensation of the respective officers of the customs, then this section shall operate and extend to the time such act goes into effect, and no longer; *Provided, however, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to extend to the collectors at such other ports, where a surplus of emoluments have been accounted for and paid into the Treasury, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the privilege granted to the collector of New York, to take effect from the first day of January last.**

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, That the clerks in the Departments of State, Treasury, Navy, and War, and of the two Houses of Congress, and the Librarians of Congress, whose salaries are less than two thousand dollars, shall, in addition thereto, be allowed the following increase of annual compensation, from the first day of January last, to the end of the next session of Congress, viz: such of said clerks whose annual compensation does not exceed one thousand dollars, an addition of twenty per cent thereto; such of said clerks whose annual compensation exceeds one thousand dollars, an addition of ten per cent thereto, and twenty per cent in addition to the salaries of messengers and assistant messengers employed in the respective offices, and the Librarian of Congress; the amount of increase of compensation provided for in this section, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. *Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed as to effect the salaries of any clerk whose salary have been fixed by any law of the last or present session of Congress. *Provided, That no further extra allowance be given for any extra services performed by them under any law or resolution of Congress.***

APPROVED, March 3d, 1837.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

From the N. O. Courier.

MEXICO.

The following abstract of some secret discussions in the Mexican Congress in the beginning of the last month, will give an idea of the ludicrous position in which the automation legislature and its directors of the executive were placed by the liberation and expedient arrival of Santa Anna. For the intelligence of such as are not acquainted with the great names of Mexican statesmen, it may be presumed that D Carlos Bustamante is an honest old fanatic, whose day dreams are mostly occupied with projects for building up a theocracy in Mexico, and excluding every thing foreign from her soil. Father Arrillaga, a crafty Jesuitical priest, possessing some talent and great facilities as a speaker. Tagle is a rich proprietor, who gets up constitutions as readily as a gendarme does comedies, and with about the same chance of longevity. Iturbide, who is merely secretary to the Minister of the Interior, comes forward as mouthpiece and screen of the arch turncoat, Tornel, Minister of War, who has played fast-and-loose with so many factions, and who is at present meditating the same game, as is evident from the shuffling manner in which he refused to give the required explanations.

D Carlos Bustamante offered the two following propositions: first, That General Santa Anna should be required to render an account to Congress of his conduct subsequent to the action of San Jacinto, and be incapable of holding any command, civil or military, until he has fully justified his proceedings. Second, that any person whatever who should contribute directly or indirectly to the dismemberment of the national territory, should be held as a traitor, and punished accordingly. At the request of their mover, the second reading of these propositions was dispensed with, and they were referred to the committee on the affairs of Texas.

Feb. 8. [Secret sitting.] The Texas committee presented their report, recommending that Government be called on to inform Congress of the nature of the orders issued to the authorities of Vera Cruz and Tampico respecting the reception of Santa Anna, and also that it should declare its opinion upon the propositions of Senator Bustamante.

Senator Arrillaga was opposed to the recommendation of the Committee, which he considered as calculated only to cause delay in an affair which required the utmost promptitude.

Senator Tagle, one of the committee, replied, that the committee deemed it of the highest importance to have the opinion of the Executive on the propositions submitted to Congress by Senator Bustamante, not only from produce, but almost from necessity, in order to render effective whatever resolution might be adopted. According to the disposition evinced by government, the latter propositions of Congress might be regulated; or it might happen that no legislative measure at all would be called for.

Senator Arrillaga again insisted on the inconvenience and risk of delay. He had consulted various individuals of respectability on the propositions of Senator Bustamante, and all agreed in considering them not only as just, but as absolutely necessary to secure the integrity of the Republic. So far from being hostile to General Santa Anna, they should rather be considered in his favor, since, supposing him a sincere patriot, he could have no desire to see the dismemberment of the territory of his country. Should his unfortunate situation have obliged him to enter into treaties, such as those alluded to in the papers of the United States, certainly he will have reason to thank us for affording him an opportunity for evading their fulfillment. Let him on arriving

find himself deprived of every shadow of power, and he must say to the contracting parties: "I have come to my country, but find myself stripped of every species of power, and am thus absolutely incapable of giving effect to our stipulations." In this way Gen. Santa Anna will be first to perceive that we are acting as his friends, and will doubtless rejoice that we have rendered it impossible for him to carry the thing to extremity. For this purpose it might be better were the propositions still stronger; but even as they are, not a moment should be lost in adopting them.

Senator Tagle was surprised that Senator Arrillaga should not see through the motives which induced the committee to adopt the recommendation which concluded their report, and although it is not always expedient to say all we know, still in defence of the recommendation, he felt himself bound to enter some explanation. The committee submitted the propositions of Senator Bustamante to government for its opinion previous to drawing up their report; government by the advice of council, refused to give an opinion, it was therefore thought fitting that congress should require it, because if the request of the committee was slighted, it was supposed that the demand of the legislature would meet with a different reception. The necessity of hearing the government on this subject, proceeds from this:—Gen. Santa Anna ceased to be the President of the Republic, according to the 8th provisional article of the constitution, (central), as well as by the 10th article of the law of the 24th of last December; and even sitting aside these, according to the established law of nations, he could not resume his office without being expressly re-established by congress. It is of consequence then to hear the government on this matter, as we shall perceive if it is decided to receive the General as President here. Should the affirmative be resolved on, through a misunderstanding of the said articles, we have only to declare and fix the true meaning of a law; but should the real purport and spirit of these articles be disallowed, congress has nothing more to do, and the government will proceed on its own responsibility. If, therefore, rejecting the precautionary measure which the report recommends, we plunge at once into the difficulties and dangers of the question without knowing whether it is acting with or against us, the most we shall do, will be to seriously compromise the dignity of the sovereign congress. It is well known that government has issued orders that Gen. Santa Anna should be received with all due ceremony, and that whatever resources he demands should be supplied him. If, then, we adopt the proposed decree, and that government refuses its sanction, the constitution gives it fifteen days to state objections before sending it back to congress—many more days will be consumed in new debates—meanwhile Gen. Santa Anna arrives, and then indeed, we shall exemplify the fable of the rabbits devoured by the dogs, as cited by Senator Arrillaga.

After some further debate, it was decided that government should be required to give the desired information. Feb. 9. (Secret sitting.) D'Joquin Iturbide appeared on the part of the Government, and presented minutes of the several orders issued by the Minister of War, from which it appeared that the said Minister had notified Gen. Bravo, as well as the commanders of Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon, that should Gen. Santa Anna present himself, he should be received with all the honors due to his high office (*alta dignidad*) the distinguished services he had rendered his country, and the sufferings he had undergone in her behalf; and that he should be furnished with every kind of assistance he might demand.

Senator Tagle observed that Senator Iturbide had complied with the first part of the recommendation of the report, but not with the second, which required a frank exposition of the opinions of the Executive upon the propositions of Senator Bustamante.

Senator Iturbide replied that he had nothing to add to what the minutes contained, and that from them must be gathered the views of the government on the subject.

Senator Tagle denied that the minutes afforded any insight into the conduct which government might follow. The only phrases they contained which bore upon the question was, that he should be received in any way corresponding to his high office, (*alta dignidad*), but the expression might be interpreted various ways, since it would apply as well to a General of Division, or to an ex-president, as to him who actually held the office. The frankness and good faith which should ever distinguish the government, required it to explain itself in less equivocal terms.

Senator Iturbide observed that he could not answer for the precise meaning of the phrase in question. The orders proceeded from the office of the Minister of War, and he had no instructions from government to explain them.

Senator Tagle called on Senator Iturbide for the last time to comply with latter part of the resolution recommended by the committee, and adopted by congress, otherwise they must adopt such measures as justice would dictate.

Senator Iturbide could comply with the said resolution, as government, by the advice of its council, had resolved not to manifest its opinion upon the propositions in question.

The decision of the council of government was not bound to deliver an opinion expressly prescribed by the constitution, and deciding as a consequence that it ought not to comply with the requisitions of the Texas committee.

Senator Tagle said, that the conduct of the government and its council was highly laudable, and he rejoiced they should show themselves so extremely jealous of an exact observance of the constitution. For his part he would do his best to initiate them in his capacity of chairman of the finance committee. He had in his possession an estimate of the government, by which it sought to extract from congress a grant of \$600,000 for the army, and other estimates of no less importance, but as by the constitution congress was not merely a committee of ways and means for the benefit of government, these demands should be dealt with accordingly; that in many former cases government had given its opinion when required, without thinking of the constitution, and that finally since government had thought proper to resist the desire of congress, they would, in future take care to stand strictly on the line which their duty laid down.

The Texas committee presented a second report on Bustamante's propositions, which recommended that the following articles should be passed into a law:

Art. 1.—Government shall require from Gen. D Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, immediately on his arrival in the Republic, a document statement of the motives of his journey to Washington, of its results, and of whatever engagements he may have contracted, since the battle of San Jacinto, detrimental to the integrity of the Mexican territory, and to the honor and interests of the nation.

2.—Government shall immediately forward said statement to congress for its inspection, and for such legislative measures as may be proper to adopt thereon.

3.—In the interim, the said General can in no case obtain that legal rein statement which our constitutional law, as well as that of nations, requires, in order to resume the exercise of any command, civil or military.

4.—The declaration of nullity, (of all Santa Anna's acts while prisoner,) contained in the 3d article of the law of the 20th May of last year, is renewed and confirmed.

On the same day that the above resolutions were submitted to Congress, there appeared an official note from the Minister of the Interior, announcing the liberation of His Excellency, of the Republic, Gen. Santa Anna! and ordering this happy event to be published with all due solemnity. *Cosmopolitan* remarks that if we attend to the report and resolutions of the Texas committee, Santa Anna is not even a Mexican citizen, and if to the official announcement, he is the first citizen of the Republic! The bayonets of those able legions, the Mexican soldiery, are perhaps even now about to solve the problem.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 24. EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the Packet ship Utica, Captain Pell, we have received Paris papers to the evening of February 24th, and Havre to the 25th, containing London dates to the evening of the 22d.

They bring the agreeable intelligence that cotton had advanced a farthing to a halfpenny; and also of some improvement in the condition of the money market, both at London and Paris.

A new infernal machine has been discovered at Paris in the process of construction, with which to destroy the life of the king. The intended assassin, by the name of champion, was arrested and imprisoned, and soon after committed suicide.

The French expedition against Constantine has not been abandoned, as reported by the last arrivals; on the other hand, the preparations were going vigorously forward.

There is nothing of importance from Spain. The combined attack by the Queen's forces had not yet been made.

We regret to learn the fever is still on the increase at Glasgow. The number of applicants are now so numerous, that a temporary hospital is required.

One hundred persons have died in Norwich during this week, fifty of whom were buried on Sunday.

No less than 460 deaths have taken place within the borough of Frouse during the last three weeks from the effects of Influenza alone.

The Influenza is prevailing to a fearful extent in the Isle of Man. There is not one family free from the disease, which has proved mortal in several instances.

During the last three weeks a great number of horses, sheep, and cows, have died in the Taunton neighborhood of the Influenza.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 22, half past four. A good deal of business has been transacted to-day in the French securities, and quotations continue to improve.

Feb. 23, 9 o'clock.—Five per cents, 103 1/2. Three, 79 3/4.

Most Market.—Saturday evening, Feb. 18. There was an uneasy feeling in the city this afternoon, owing to the free circulation of rumors affecting credit, but they have not been attended with any result. For some time past Saturday has been a day selected more particularly for the circulation of reports of this kind, and they are likely to continue until the mass of outstanding engagements has been considerably reduced and undergone an entire purification. Till that is the case the fear of another panic will be renewed at short intervals in the city.

Consols on the 22d fell off at 99 a 100.

London, Feb. 20.—Alarming reports which were prevalent on Saturday, with respect to commercial affairs, have entirely died away this morning, and every thing is tranquil in the city.

London, Feb. 22. Money Market.—There appears to be no doubt that the Liverpool Merchants have formed the intention of making an application to Government for advances on the security of those articles of produce now lying in the Government warehouses, which they cannot dispose of in the present state of the markets, except at a ruinous loss. A meeting was held on Saturday, and another was to take place yesterday, on the subject, when it was to be decided whether or not a deputation should be sent London to solicit assistance from the Treasury. If properly backed, there is an expectation here that the application will be successful, chiefly founded on what occurred in the year 1825, when the applications, however, were much more numerous, and included London as well as the principal ports.

Since the observations in the preceding article were written, a letter reached from our Liverpool correspondent, in which it is stated that the intention of applying to Government for assistance had been, for a time at least, abandoned.

London, Feb. 21.—Letters received from Liverpool, announce it to have been the intention of some of the leading merchants to hold a meeting there today, to take into consideration the expediency of applying to Government for the loan of £1,000,000, as a means of relieving them from the necessity of sacrificing certain articles of produce of which they are holders at the present reduced prices. It is proposed to send a deputation to town for this purpose.—*Standard.*

It is said that very large amounts of gold are beginning to find their way into the coffers of the Liverpool banking houses, from Ireland.—*Id.* From the considerable houses, that were sent to Dublin during the late run on the Agricultural, and other banks in that quarter, this is no more than was to be expected.—*Post.*

From New York extensive orders are understood to have been forwarded to Manchester, Glasgow, and other manufacturing places.—*Id.* London, Feb. 17.—The motion of Mr. Chas. Lushington for the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords, was only lost by a majority of 19 to 92. We confess we did not expect so large a minority.

The celebrated chemist Berzelius has just died at Upsal, at the age of 85. He was the only surviving disciple of Linnæus.

From the New York Star, March 26.

CATARRAH, INFLUENZA, or LA GRIPPE.—The following brief chronological account of this distressing and contagious disease, may be of some interest, as it is probable it will soon reach us.

Before the fourteenth century we have no account of Catarrh as an epidemic.

Fourteenth Century.—It appeared in Italy in 1323-27-58-59—old men victims.

Fifteenth Century.—In France, 1403-10-11-27-81—Italy, 1428. That of 1441 is reported to have been an epidemic of the disease in vogue. When the people was attacked, they said, "he must have sung the song."

Sixteenth Century.—In Italy, France and Spain in 1505-10. It was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip II. and Pope Gregory XIII., passed over Europe in 1537-59-74-80. In Italy it was fatal from the use of the lancet. In Rome 9900 died; Madrid was depopulated; at Barcelona 20,000 were attacked.

Seventeenth Century.—In 1590-41 visited France, Germany, and Italy. From August 1590 to August 1591, 60,000 perished.

Eighteenth Century.—In 1658, in London—old men died; 1683, Venice; 1689-75-76 Germany and France and England—Sydenham has described it. Also appeared in 1679-91-95, in the last killed many infants at Rome.

Nineteenth Century.—In 1709, Switzerland, France, Italy. In 1730 the whole of Europe was commenced in Italy with a great heat; in Switzerland mild. In eight days 908 died of it in London. In 1732 again. In 1735 progress gradually south over Europe; reached New England from Madrid and Naples; from New England spread south to Barbadoes and Jamaica, to Peru and Mexico, with the same symptoms—it had begun in mild weather following cold. Dogs and horses were subject to it. In 1737 in England, described by Huxham; in 1742 Germany, Holland, England, France and Italy, when 2000 died in Rome, owing again to bleeding. In 1743 again in Europe; in one week 1000 died in London, and many horses had it violently, then called La Grippe in France; appeared also in 1763-58-61. In last year it began in February; 100 died a day at Breslaw, and in October it came to America.

In 1767 in Spain; in 1775 all Europe; then called in Italy Influenza, meaning the influence of the elements. In 1780, France and England called it catarrh, and in 1781, Catarrh, Gland, &c. In 1782 Russia, Sweden, and Germany had it. On the evening of January 27, that year the thermometer suddenly rose from 32 deg. below zero to 5 above it, and the same day 4000 persons were attacked. The Germans have called it Bliztharrh (Catarrh Lightning) indicative of its rapid attacks—appeared among shipping after a storm—went over Europe. In 1799 Russia.

Twentieth Century.—In 1800 south of France; in 1802 in France and Italy; 1813, France; 1817, England; 1833, Great Britain.

There is every reason to believe it will go the rounds in Europe, passing south as usual simultaneously into Italy and Spain, and in the fall coming over to America to pursue the same course here. Its cause is ascertained to be a severe cold winter followed by moisture. It commences in November, December, and January. Occasionally, in summer, it is announced by unusual cold and moisture preceding. Every predisposition in the United States at this moment seems to exist for its reception. Therefore in time look to caution in dress and exposure, and when it comes, mild treatment as in common colds, and avoid bleeding, especially in old persons and the suffering poor.

From the London Medical Gazette.

THE INFLUENZA.—Two facts connected with the prevalent epidemic must press themselves on the notice of every member of the community—the number cut off by it, and the severity with which it attacks the old. The daily obituaries in the newspapers are swelled prodigiously beyond their ordinary dimensions, and we question whether, even in the cholera times, those lists were so heavy. The inference from this, perhaps, is not exactly that the mortality is greater, but that it falls more on people in the upper and middle classes. The cholera raged destructively among the poor, and carried off comparatively few victims from the upper classes; but the epidemic catarrh, in its insidious march, seizes indiscriminately on all sorts of persons, and while much less formidable in its specific mortality, is found in its results to be little less alarming; for its absolute mortality is made up from a wider range.

Don Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Laisignan, one of the sons of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino has summoned his father to appear in a hundred days before the supreme Court de la Roto at Rome, to hear himself condemned to restore to him (Don Charles Bonaparte) the sum of 700,000 Roman crowns, forming the marriage dowry of his wife, Maria Julia Charlotte Bonaparte. He pretends that as his marriage took place during Prince Canino's sojourn at Rome, the Prince had received the dowry of his wife and had never accounted for it to his son.

From the Virginia Statesman.

The Editor of the Statesman would perform a public service by the republication of an article on Spring Wheat, originally published in "The Farmer & Gardener." The article referred to, and accompanying this note, is an extract of a letter from the Hon. James McCall, of Rushford, New York, and is very full and satisfactory, on the importance and value of Spring Wheat, as a crop to every farmer in the country. Our Winter Wheat in this climate is frequently killed by the winter frosts, being unprotected by even a covering of snow. The Hon. gentleman has proved by actual experiment, which cannot lie, the practicability of raising a good crop, where the Winter Wheat may have been frozen out, by sowing in the Spring, as soon as the frost has left the ground, Spring Wheat, and harrowing in. The principal difficulty this year, will be in getting the seed in time—as we ought to have,

it now, to profit by this year. But I should think that every farmer who may read this article, will be induced to secure to himself for another year, a portion of this valuable seed—the profit on one bushel will enable him to pay for several things, besides "the Statesman," from the columns of which, he may have gained his information. The seed may be procured by orders through the merchants who trade to the Eastern cities; and to retain the seed, a portion of it still be sown separate from other grain, and saved especially for seed.

A.

From the Farmer & Gardener.

SPRING WHEAT.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. James McCall, of Rushford, N. Y.

In answer to your inquiries with regard to my experiments and experience in the culture of Spring Wheat, I have the pleasure of saying they have both been very satisfactory. Previous to 1833, I had not for 15 years sown any of that kind of wheat, when I was induced to sow two acres with three bushels of seed. The product of these two acres was seventy bushels of wheat. In 1834, my winter wheat was very badly frozen out; I went on and harrowed in Spring Wheat as soon as the frost had left the ground. Twelve acres of this wheat produced two hundred and seventy six bushels, or twenty three bushels, per acre. Another piece of five acres produced one hundred and forty nine and a half bushels, or thirty bushels to the acre. Another piece sown on wheat stubble, produced twenty-two bushels to the acre.

Last spring I sowed ten acres of wheat stubble, which was ploughed once in November, and the seed was harrowed in as early in the spring as the frost would permit; this will yield me twenty bushels per acre. I also sowed four acres from which corn had been taken the year previous;—and which will give me thirty bushels to the acre. As a continuation of my former experiments of sowing Spring Wheat on winter killed wheat, I sowed one bushel on spots where Winter Wheat had been killed out by snow drifts, one half of which at least was picked up by the pigeons, yet the remainder produced sixteen bushels, and had I sown all that was killed out of the piece of nine acres, it would have added to my crop fifty bushels more.

I am so well satisfied with my experience on this subject, that I would in all cases where wheat is badly winter killed, whether in spots, or generally recommend to sow the ground to Spring Wheat and harrow it in as early as you are satisfied that the old roots are dead. Harrowing lightly over wheat that is alive will not injure the roots at all, and the scattering Winter Wheat that grows up will produce no injurious effect. Between the two you are sure of a good crop; and besides you keep out of the land, grass, weeds, and other foul stuff, such as cockle, cheat, &c, which every farmer knows will spread on the uncultivated soil to a

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1837.

A HINT.
The 19th April instant, closes the year with a great number of our subscribers, each of whom would save 50 cents by making payment previous to that day, as the terms of subscription must be rigidly conformed to.

"MANUEL OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES."
—We have received the two first numbers of a monthly periodical, of the above title. It is stereotyped and published simultaneously, at Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Cincinnati, on the first of each month—at 75 cents per annum. The work is neatly executed, on good paper, and each number contains 16 pages, 8vo. Edited by Mrs. FRANCES WRIGHT DARUMONT.

Motto, "Independence, Liberty, Justice, from the three shall proceed happiness."
The Manuel promises to present "the history of the bankrupt purse holder, shewing a plain reading of the whole scheme of financial forgery, and swindling trickery, practised by whiggery against democracy, and by monarchism Europe, against republican America."

The Bank Whig papers, throughout the United States, even in Kentucky, have been highly laudatory to Mr. Biddle, and the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, for their liberal proffers to sustain the house of Josephs, the New York Jews, by the loan to that house of one, and many accounts say two millions of dollars.

Do the Editors of those prints reflect before they write? If they did, we think they could not have bestowed such eulogies on Biddle's Bank. It has been uniformly contended by them, that the great mammoth has put forth all its energies in support of public credit. If such was the fact, where did it obtain the one or two millions with which to sustain the New York Jews? The answer is easy—either the Bank has been misrepresented and has withheld its funds until the crisis has arrived, or it must call from its other debtors, this enormous amount, to sustain one falling friend. If the first position should be correct, then all the hosannas sung to the bank have been erroneous or hypocritical. If the latter, then one or two thousand customers, must have their accommodations of an average of \$1000 each, thrown out, to sustain this single house!!

But this New York Editors, seem, some of them, to understand the motive of the President and Directors of the Bank.—The N. Y. Times of the 24th March, has the following:
To the Editor of the Times.
From the Courier & Enquirer of Monday.
"BETTER PROSPECTS.—No one will pretend that the merchants of this city could claim an interference on the part of the institution, (the Pennsylvania monster) and in their name we tender to Mr. Biddle and his Board of Directors, the warmest thanks for the good feeling and liberality which have prompted the measure." [That is, the offer of the loan of a million of dollars to the Messrs. Josephs.]

What astonishing liberality!! for Mr. Biddle and his Board of Directors, after they have endeavored to terrify by their special drifts, and by every other means in their power to keep in a continued state of excitement and alarm the money market, so that they might extort and plunder from the legitimate business wants of this community such enormous sums of money at usurious rates; and now, finding themselves in for an enormous amount of this paper which they have bought (among others) at their own terms; with most disinterested liberality they come forward with this offer of a loan, the object of which is to shift the responsibility from themselves upon these very merchants, for whom the Courier and Enquirer so obsequiously takes the opportunity of volunteering their thanks. Is this generous and voluntary act on the part of the C. & E. the finale of the old, or the prelude to another HARD BARGAIN?

What means the following article from the Maysville Eagle? Is the Editor of that print about to leave his first love? If Judge Robbins, "was a candidate for re-appointment," if "his claims were supported by a strong petition"—if "his qualifications were highly respectable, and his moral character irreproachable"—if the Van Buren Judge, appointed by Governor Clarke, "is not a whit the superior, in any particular whatever, of his predecessor."—Why, we would ask the eulogists of his Excellency, this proscription of Judge Robbins?

We are unwilling to ascribe to Governor Clarke the unworthy motive, hinted at by his quarrelsome friend of the Eagle, that it was prompted by private hate towards Judge Robbins; but would rather infer, that his proscriptive course towards Judge Eickey and others had been cast in his teeth by his democratic supporters,

and he had determined as an offset, "to stand so straight, as to bend back."
Rumour says, that this Van Buren Judge Farrow, was, during the gubernatorial canvass, a warm supporter of the Whig candidate Clarke, against the Van Buren candidate, Flournoy!! May not the course of his excellency, have been insensibly influenced by this circumstance?

"KENES FARROW, Esq., (Van Buren) has been appointed by Gov. Clarke, Judge of the Montgomery judicial district, vice Judge Robbins, (Whig) resigned." What will the party hacks say to this appointment? Judge Robbins was a candidate for re-appointment—his claims were supported by a strong petition—his qualifications were highly respectable—his moral character irreproachable—and no man ever whispered that the prospective increase of the judges' salaries, was designed to have any effect on him. The Governor has, however, proscribed this Whig judge—and appointed in his place a Van Buren judge, who, to say the most of him, is not a whit the superior, in any particular whatever, of his predecessor. Who has a right to complain in relation to this appointment—the Whigs or Van Burenites? That it was not influenced by political considerations, all will admit that it was prompted by private hate towards Judge Robbins, as has been alleged, we can hardly believe—as such an act would be creditable alike to the head and heart of the Governor. But the most charitable conclusion is, that Gov. Clarke, desirous of enforcing the principles of his annual message, and esteeming Mr. Farrow as an able expounder of Coke upon Littleton, has, in consequence, clothed him with the judicial robes. Be his motives what they may, one thing is very evident—his Excellency does not proscribe for political "opinion's sake"—and his political opponents have, therefore, no just cause of complaint.

"It is a dirty bird," &c.—Old Prov.
There are two tales going the rounds of the American press; the one casting censure on the Legislative department of Kentucky, the other great obloquy on the Judiciary; both equally false, and both emanating from the press, perhaps receiving the greatest patronage of any in the State—we mean the Louisville Journal.
We have long known, that the Editor of that paper was perfectly reckless, as to the effects of his witticism; provided he was afforded an opportunity of displaying it.
The two tales to which we allude, are, First, that the Kentucky Legislature, composed of a large majority of the friends of the Journal, had passed a law, which had received the sanction of the Whig Governor Clarke, divorcing a respectable old couple, who had lived in the most happy ties of wedlock for upwards of forty years, without one unpleasant word having ever passed between them—and that this happy pair had no knowledge of the occurrence, until it was announced to them through the newspapers. And Second, that one of our Judges had declared that "he intended to send in his resignation, so soon as he should become sober enough to write it."

Now we like a joke well enough—but never at the expense of our country, even if true; and much less if entirely destitute of truth.
The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, it is said, is about to visit Kentucky, and Lexington. His reception by the whigs will certainly be ostentatious, and we hope and believe the republicans will receive him with the cordial hospitality, due his talents and the high station he occupies as a Senator of the United States—and not follow the example of the whigs, in their conduct to the President, when he visited our city. And should Mr. W. gratify our citizens with a specimen of his splendid oratory, he is too much a gentleman to descend to the Billingsgate which poured forth to a Mississippi audience, from the lips of a Mississippi Senator, on a former occasion.

We are now justified in believing the Southern Indian War is at an end. A Treaty was concluded and signed by Gen. Jesup and the Indian chiefs, on the 6th March, which we think will be kept in good faith. The Indians, with their property are to be removed and supported for one year, at the expense of the United States.

We omitted in our last to announce the fact, that the Trustees of Transylvania University had dismissed Dr. Charles Caldwell as a professor, and then dissolved the Medical School, with a view to its re-organization, which, we learn, is to take place in a few days.

The packet ship Europe, arrived at New York, has brought London dates to the 21 March.

The Bank of England has adopted

measures for the relief of the American trade.
Another decline has taken place in the price of cotton.
Gen. Gomez, has been shot in Spain, with three other officers, by the order of Don Carlos.
Smyrna is said to have been destroyed by an earthquake, and 4,000 lives lost.

Most Melancholy Shipwreck.—On the 14th ult. about 20 miles from Wicklow, Ireland, the British barque Jane and Margaret was wrecked, and 200 lives lost.

Sixtyfour houses were destroyed by fire in Washington, N. C. on the night of the 20th ult.

The London Sun of the 23 Feb. expresses the belief, that nothing short of a radical change in the colonial government will now satisfy the Canadians, when the difficulties existing between them and their mother country could easily have been settled by Lord Stanley and his colleagues, even so late as 1834.

U. S. BANK.—We learn from the Harrisburg Intelligencer that "the reports of the majority and minority of the committee appointed to investigate the mode, manner and means by which the U. S. Bank was chartered, were made to the House on Friday morning. They both cleared the Bank, the Legislature, and all others implicated, from any charge of bribery, corruption, or the use or influence of any improper means or motives in procuring its charter."

On the same day, a resolution offered by Mr. Epps, of Vevango, to instruct the Judiciary committee to bring in a bill to repeal the charter of the U. S. Bank, was lost by a vote of 61 to 31.—Baltimore American.

The Mobile Register states that the new bank of the mammoth species, chartered at the late session of the Missouri Legislature, meets with no odd difficulty in going into operation. The law was introduced in January, ordering the Books of Subscription to be opened in February next.—It was delayed, and passed with an acturing tale, on the 21 of February next, that February "next" means February in 1838—a palpable oversight, which, however, there is no way to remedy but by a special session of the Legislature.—The intent of legislators, unfavorable from circumstances, cannot weigh against a specific direction of the law, and so the Bank lies over for a year.—Id.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.
The following letter from Gen Santa Anna we find in the Government paper of Mexico, the *dia rio del Gobierno*. It is addressed to the Minister of War.
N. O. Bee.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I addressed you in Texas, on the 22nd November last, an official communication requesting you to make known to his excellency the President *ad interim* that having obtained my liberty, I was about to visit the United States, and should embark at Baltimore after having visited the capital, (Washington).
I accomplished this long and painful voyage, following the steps of those by whom I was accompanied, and I have arrived at this port to day in a United States national vessel, which the President, General Jackson, had the kindness to place at my disposal, in order that I might make the passage safely and commodiously.

I leave to-morrow for my country residence, at Mingo de Clavo, where I expect to be united to my family, of whose situation I have been entirely ignorant for one year past. In that peaceful retreat which I have determined never again to quit, I ask you to give me a detailed account of the event by which I was placed at the disposition of the enemy and all that has transpired during my captivity, and which has been the means of procuring for me so much calumny and vengeance. I shall send you all the documents upon that subject through the medium of Col. Juan N. Almonte in order that the *ad interim* may have a knowledge of them.

In the interval I shall devote my time in compiling and publishing a document detailing clearly the circumstances of the unfortunate campaign in Texas. This step is necessary to the public man desirous of preserving his reputation;—and he should be ever ready to give the people an account of his conduct, and place it in a veritable point of view; more especially should he do this when passion is enlisted against him. I shall also lay before Congress what I conceive the most efficacious means to terminate the war, leaving them to adopt such measures as they may judge necessary.
The unfortunate situation in which the prisoners of St. Jacinto find themselves, calls for the compassion of the Government, and I implore that compassion for them in the most ardent manner. The little pecuniary assistance which is afforded them by the way of New Orleans enables them to subsist, and procure the vestments which are indispensable. These unfortunate men have lost their liberty, and if we do not come to their aid, when they are in such great distress, it will result in discouraging the most ardent defenders of our country's cause.

On my departure from Texas I was informed by Mr Samuel Houston (to whose kind proceedings I am indebted for my life and liberty,) that it was his intention to place all the prisoners at the disposition of the Mexican Consul at New Orleans, in order that he might send them to Vera Cruz. But, as another expedition had been spoken of since that time, under the command of his excellency the general of division, Don Nicholas Bravo, it is probable that Houston had changed his mind; and that I, myself, would not have been placed at liberty had I deferred six days longer my departure, for the lower classes in that country are very violent.

The pleasure I feel in again treading upon my native land, after many outrages and tribulations I have endured, that pleasure, I say was considerably diminished, when I was informed that

there were some individuals believing my disgrace was so much the greater because I had betrayed my country and compromised her independence. What! betray an object so dear to my heart? I who have so often fought to preserve her inviolable! Would it not be better that I should perish in the midst of my enemies than that I should be the mark of so serious and unjust an accusation, coming from my own countrymen? In this case, as in many others, I have been the victim of calumny, and, in order to place myself beyond the power of these charges, I should protest to your Excellency, and in the face of the entire world, that I obtained my liberty without subscribing to any conditions whatever; that neither before nor since that conjuncture, I have made with any one, let him be who he may, any contract that might bring reproach upon the national independence or honor place in jeopardy the independence of the territory; that accordingly, I could give no guarantees whatever, to any individual or Government relative to those pretended stipulations; and before consenting, either willingly, or through force, to any such conditions, I would have suffered a thousand deaths before subscribing to such terms.

Your excellency will please to make known all these facts to the President *ad interim*, and to facilitate him on account of the peace which reigns throughout the Republic under the auspices of the new fundamental laws which the nation has enacted through the medium of their representatives.

I pray you, your Excellency, to accept the assurance of my high consideration and profound esteem.

God and Liberty! Vera Cruz, Feb. 20, 1837.
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.
At the conclusion of this letter another follows, addressed to the President *ad interim* himself, Don Jose Corro. It is but repetition of the foregoing. He reiterates in it in the same positive manner, that he has not contracted any engagement to further the recognition of Texas independence.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday evening, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Edward Stevenson, Mr. MONTGOMERY MCLONE to Miss MARIA SHARPE, all of this city.

DIED.—In Louisville, on Friday last, Louis F. MARSHALL, third son of Judge J. J. Marshall, in the 21st year of his age.

N. & H. SHAW,
Have removed their
Fashionable
HAT STORE,
TO the City property on
Main street, nearly opposite
Montgomery & Cornwell's Grocery. They
have, and will continue to keep a first rate
ASSORTMENT OF HATS,
and will sell as low at wholesale or retail
as any house in the city.
Lexington, March 31, 1837.—14-16

Transylvania University,
ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.
The Summer Session in Morrison College
will open the first Monday in May next.
Instruction will be given in
Logic, Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, by
the President.
In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and CIV.
IL ENGINEERING, by Prof. MOORE.
In the learned Languages, by Prof. MARSHALL.
In Chemistry, by Prof. PETER.
The matriculation fee is \$20 per session.
Board may be obtained at Prof. Moore's, who
resides within the College bounds at \$3.50 per
week, exclusive of lights.
T. W. COIT, Pres.
Lex. April 5, 1837.—14-16-17

VALUABLE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
A valuable residence on the Tates Creek
Road, situated between the farms of Col.
Morgan and Saunders is now for sale. The
property is about a mile distant from the limits
of the city of Lexington, and near the supposed
line of the projected Rail Road to Charleston.
The dwelling house is beautifully situated
on a rising ground, and fronted by a grove
of forest trees. It is in perfect repair, and contains
eight cool rooms besides a garret and cupola
and cellars. Attached to it is a garden of
choice fruit, an orchard of fine peach trees, eleven
acres of pasture, and about eight acres under
tillage, which might be profitably cultivated for
the market. There are also an excellent ice-
house, and carriage house, a good stable, corn
and cow house, two negro houses, and an ample
supply of good water. Altogether, in regard
to beauty, health, convenience, and dis-
tance from town, it is difficult to conceive of a
situation better adapted for the residence of a
gentle family or for the purposes of a Literary
Institution.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
Lex. April 6, 1837.—14-20

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
PURSUANT to an amended decree of the
Fayette Circuit Court, in the cases pend-
ing therein between the Bank of the United
States McDonald, &c. and McDonald vs. Ven-
ables heirs, &c., I shall offer for sale at the
Court-house door in Lexington, on the 21st day
of April, inst. ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND, lying on Hickman Creek in Fayette
county, being part of the farm of the late Ab-
raham Venable, deceased, late in the possession of
James Venable, or so much thereof as may be
necessary to pay the balance due under the de-
cree in said cases. The terms of sale are, one
third the purchase money to be paid in hand,
and the remainder in six, twelve, and eighteen
months, the purchaser giving bond and security
to be approved by the Commissioner, having the
force and effect of a receipt bond.
JNO. M. McCALLA, Commissioner.
Lexington, April 1st, 1837.—14-15

A THOROUGH BRED STALLION
FOR SALE.
ANY person wishing to purchase a thorough
bred Stallion, can buy a bargain in one
now lying at the Lexington Association Course
for terms apply to Mr. Thos. Palmer, who will
show the Horse and his pedigree.
Lex. March 27, 1837.—13-41

LEXINGTON BOOK OF PRICES
OF THE CARPENTERS' ASSOCIA-
TION.
For sale at the different Book Stores in this
City. Price \$1.
March 16, 1837. 12-31

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexing-
ton, Ky. on the 1st day of April, 1837,
which if not taken out within three months, will
be sent to the General Post Office as dead let-
ters.

- Arnold Ellerson
Allender G mrs
Adams Betsy miss
Clark Adams
Atchison John
Akin Samuel
Alston James J
Benton John
Barbee Americam iss
Bradford William
Bell John
Bell S & F
Serry R B Dr
Berry E E
Battelli John
Beazly E
Bain William P Dr
Baker Thomas
Baker David
Baker David E
Byrnes James
Barr mrs
Banks John C
Ball Charles W 2
Ball C
Bell John H 3
Bell David H
Bailey J R Dr
Bailey William
Broad Richard
Brown Caleb
Brewer Thomas 3
Belles Harrison
Berrymann Gibson 3
Bless Timothy
Baird Thomas J 2
Bemus Dr
Bradley Watson
Bradley R N 3
Buston A J
Bain George A
Bass James M Dr
Bentley Elizabeth mrs
Bryant William 2
Bryant Jesse
Bryan Mary E miss
Carland Ann miss
Carland Alexander
Carter Edward
Carter Moses
Carter Dean
Carrick Robert
Cavins Thomas
Clark mrs
Clark William H
Clark Jacob Dr
Campbell Jas & Hugh
Campbell Sucky
Chambers Silas
Cassell Samuel F
Corrington Joseph
Corrington Stephen
Channing Nancy mrs
Chancy Elizabeth miss
Crawford M
Coughren William
Clark J W
Clagett H Dr
Clark Hannah mrs
Causey Green B 2
Causey Mr
Cavins John capt
Caldwell George Alfred
Cruz Mary mrs 2
Canon Elbert W
Davis J 2
Dudley Jephtha Dr 2
Duke Wilson mrs
Duke Mary mrs
Daniel Enos
Dickerson Robert
Downey Susanah mrs
Debare George
Devore James
Dougherty Robert
Drake Benjamin P
Drake James
Dennis John
Ellis Benjamin
Ellis William
Emmerine Abram
Edwards J L
Elliott Samuel C
Elliott James P
Fletcher John
Flemin, A A Dr
Ford John
Fitch Aaron 2
Fitch Chester
Forman William
Forman William B
Ford Mary miss
Fitzwill Martin
Funk James
Foley John
Gilbert Uri
Gilbert J
Grey Thomas
Grey James
Goodnight Lucinda mrs
Grooms Malinda miss
Guest William 2
Gee Henry
Gant William
Griffith David
Griffith J P
Glass James S
Griffin William
Green Henry
Green Samuel S
Green R mrs
Green William
Grico Daniel 2
Gaines Richard W Dr
Graves Thomas H
Haines M D & co
Harrison Ann mrs
Harris John Dr 2
Harris Washington
Harrison Geo W Han
Henry Edward
Henry C B
Hemingway Thomas
Hawkins Ann miss
Hawkins E W P 3
Hawkins W rev
Harburn John
Hawkins R T
Headley Lucinda E mrs
Harwood Elizabeth miss
Hammond L
Hendington Laban
Hendington Nicholas
Hurdon F D
Hicks F D
Hicks Moses
Henderson T J
Hanton John
Hammet H H
Hunt Bazil
Haden William C
Hambleton John
Irvin A D mrs
Irvin Mary mrs
Irvin Sarah mrs
Jefferson J G
Jennings James R
Jackson Henry
Jones Richard
Jones William
Armstrong William
Anderson John
Argis William
Ames David
Akin Mary T miss
Atkins Nancy miss
Atkins Betsy mrs
Bowhelle Ezra F Dr 2
Banks B G 2
Burke R M
Burns Put
Booth Francis H
Baldrick Joseph
Brown Thomas
Brown John
Brown James H
Brown James
Brown Mary mrs
Buzand Solomon
Sullock William
Bochs John
Bundel mrs
Boyle William
Bonner Charles 2
Bruce Charles B
Bowley Beed
Buckner Martha miss
Bridgford William
Boyce Polly mrs
Boice John
Blair Nelson 2
Barrier Jacob
Poner William
Prent Robert
Byrne Augustine 3
Birch John 3
Briers Catharine
Boyd Hugh M
Blincoe B C
Bosworth N
Burrier Catharine miss
Bole James C
Burrier John
Briston Thomas
Butler Francis
Bone James H 2
Byrnes Robert 2
Cager Michael
Canaway Vestal H
Crawell Edward jun
Calag C
Conquest Lunsford
Cooper Joseph
Cooper John
Cook William
Cook P H
Cook Isaac
Cook John
Cocke Richard Henry
Curd P
Crimm Zacariah
Christian David
Cropper Thomas
Croswell William
Cornelle Sarah H miss
Cowan Samuel
Connigham H M miss
Cline William
Chrisman Abraham
Cox John
Craw Jefferson
Curry John
Cole James
Coleman Jane
Coghill James
Copeman Samuel
Coleman Elisha W
Dowden E W
Duke Wilson mrs
Duke Mary mrs
Daniel Enos
Daniels Mathew
Downing William
Deat John
Davenport Henry S
Doremus Thomas C
Dodd William P
Dodson William M
Dofo Jane
Elley & Chiton 2
Elmer Charles
Eatherly William T
Ely B
Elbert John
Fenster Ann mrs
Featherston William R
Fitch & Rinser
Ferguson Aaron
Foster Henry
Figg Elizabeth
Fields S mrs
Flournoy M W Dr
Farrar Hugh B
Fithione Milton
Gilmour James L
Gilmor Lewis T
Guetat Monsieur
Gordin John
Garet Nathan
Graves Malinda miss
Grimes J C
Grady John A
Gibson J F
Gipson James
Grubbs John H
Gordon P mrs
Gill John
Galloway Joseph
George W W
Guerin Edward
George Charles D
Gardner Francis capt
Goldrick Patrick
Hamilton James
Hearne William
Harney Elyz
Hoery Joseph
Hall William 3
Higbee John 3
Higbee Hester 2
Higbee James P
Higbee Benjamin W
Higginson Charles rev
Ho tin H G
Hilton William 2
Hunt William
Hodge David C M
Holton Abner
Hutts Isaac
Hurst Walter R
Huston William Dr
Hicks Samuel
Hicks Polly miss
Harbaugh Rice
Hogan James H rev
Hooker Agnes mrs
Hughes J miss
Hughes Jacob 2
Holladay Andrew J 6
Johnson Margaret miss
Johnson James
Johnson John
Johnson Rodgers
James C W
James William
Jones William & J H
Jones Thomas
Jones John H
Jones Jesse W
Johnson L G
Kenney Silas L
Kenney Robert
Kenney Robert P
Kelley James A 2
Knox Samuel
Knox S T
Kirkpatrick James
Kennan Thomas
Kerr John
Killeen Timothy
Lamney Hervey
Leer John
Lemons John G
Livingston Duncan
Lowry Nathaniel
Lofland Isaac
Levis Melson
Lowm Richard J 2
Lawrence John W
Librarian of Lexington
Library
Laffoon James 2
Lawell Peter
Looney Alfred 2
Mills Martha P
Marx L
Miller Isaac
Miller Eliza Jane miss
Moore John P
Moore B
Marshall Abner
Morton William A dr
Morton John W
Morrison George E
Morrison Alfred
Morris William
Morris Ann
Mitchell Alexander
Mitchell Nancy mrs
Morgan John col
Marshall Mary A mrs
Maguire James
Montgomery William 2
Miles John
Marsh Nancy miss
Marsh Nancy mrs
Middleton Henry C
Megu James
May William
Mathers James G
Newberry William H
Nelson Joseph
Neal Charles 4
Olyphint Wilfred 5
Olfatt Otto
Osborn R mrs
Otis Silas
Ogleby Joseph
Pledger William E 3
Parks Edward
Parker Margaret miss
Payne Mary S mrs
Paine Thomas
Payne Nathan
Payne S
Patterson M miss
Patterson James W
Patterson Moses
Patterson Catharine
Pettit Nathaniel
Pettit Mr
Pearson R
Prather Walter
Pendegrass Simon Dr
Peed Henderson
Quarles Jane mrs
Qualls Tunstall
Renik George
Reynolds Isaac
Reutherford Lavinia
Riney Theodocia mrs
Reeve W
Reed Sarah mrs
Rudd Samuel J 2
Read Mr
Richardson John C
Richardson James
Richardson Amanda Dr
Richardson L H
Richardson Lucy mrs
Richardson Jesse
Richardson mrs
Retherford B F 2
Shelby Anna N miss 4
Seantlebury Thomas
Sely mrs
Spill Ann miss
Shackelford Sarah miss
Stephens J & A
Stevenson Catharine
Seales Nathaniel Dr
Sievers T
Satterwhite John m d
Sayre James & Samuel
Stanton Joseph Dr 2
Shaw John A
Shepherd Dr
Snelgrove Jacob
Steele Claiborne
Steele Harriet
Steele A
Steele Catharine miss
Stark John W
Smith Charles B
Tarlton A col
Tarlton Caleb
Templeton Samuel
Trotter Purnell
Taylor John H
Todd David F
Taul Samuel
Traynham William B
Truman Richard J
Tomplins Beverly
Trumble John
Thomas Jacob
Trotter Judith E mrs
Trotter G J
Wallace Maget mrs
Wallace John C
Wallace D C
Wallace Wm
Wallace Richard
Weaver James
Weatherly Joseph A
Walden M
Walden Margaret mrs
West Elvira S mrs
Wernex Gerhard
Waltz Frederick
Whentley John
Ward G G rev
Weber Michel
Wallress Silas
West Edward
Wheeler Rebecca miss
Whaley Presley C
Webb Lucy miss
Wredland Charles K
White Jacob 2
White James B 2
Woods Archibald
Vallar William
Virden John
Verden Daniel
Vangaw John
Venny Cornelius M
Persons calling for the above letters will
please say they are advertised.
J. FICKLIN, P M
Lexington, April 1, 1837.—14-31

- Jones John H
Jones Jesse W
Johnson L G
Jones Alfred F
Jackson mrs
K
Knox S T
Kirkpatrick James
Kennan Thomas
Kerr John
Killeen Timothy
L
Lamney Hervey
Leer John
Lemons John G
Livingston Duncan
Lowry Nathaniel
Lofland Isaac
Levis Melson
Lowm Richard J 2
Lawrence John W
Librarian of Lexington
Library
Laffoon James 2
Lawell Peter
Looney Alfred 2
M
Mills Martha P
Marx L
Miller Isaac
Miller Eliza Jane miss
Moore John P
Moore B
Marshall Abner
Morton William A dr
Morton John W
Morrison George E
Morrison Alfred
Morris William
Morris Ann
Mitchell Alexander
Mitchell Nancy mrs
Morgan John col
Marshall Mary A mrs
Maguire James
Montgomery William 2
Miles John
Marsh Nancy miss
Marsh Nancy mrs
Middleton Henry C
Megu James
May William
Mathers James G
Newberry William H
Nelson Joseph
Neal Charles 4
O
Olyphint Wilfred 5
Olfatt Otto
Osborn R mrs
Otis Silas
Ogleby Joseph
P
Pledger William E 3
Parks Edward
Parker Margaret miss
Payne Mary S mrs
Paine Thomas
Payne Nathan
Payne S
Patterson M miss
Patterson James W
Patterson Moses
Patterson Catharine
Pettit Nathaniel
Pettit Mr
Pearson R
Prather Walter
Pendegrass Simon Dr
Peed Henderson
Quarles Jane mrs
Qualls Tunstall
R
Renik George
Reynolds Isaac
Reutherford Lavinia
Riney Theodocia mrs
Reeve W
Reed Sarah mrs
Rudd Samuel J 2
Read Mr
Richardson John C
Richardson James
Richardson Amanda Dr
Richardson L H
Richardson Lucy mrs
Richardson Jesse
Richardson mrs
Retherford B F 2
S
Shelby Anna N miss 4
Seantlebury Thomas
Sely mrs
Spill Ann miss
Shackelford Sarah miss
Stephens J & A
Stevenson Catharine
Seales Nathaniel Dr
Sievers T
Satterwhite John m d
Sayre James & Samuel
Stanton Joseph Dr 2
Shaw John A
Shepherd Dr
Snelgrove Jacob
Steele Claiborne
Steele Harriet
Steele A
Steele Catharine miss
Stark John W
Smith Charles B
Tarlton A col
Tarlton Caleb
Templeton Samuel
Trotter Purnell
Taylor John H
Todd David F
Taul Samuel
Traynham William B
Truman Richard J
Tomplins Beverly
Trumble John
Thomas Jacob
Trotter Judith E mrs
Trotter G J
W
Wallace Maget mrs
Wallace John C
Wallace D C
Wallace Wm
Wallace Richard
Weaver James
Weatherly Joseph A
Walden M
Walden Margaret mrs
West Elvira S mrs
Wernex Gerhard
Waltz Frederick
Whentley John
Ward G G rev
Weber Michel
Wallress Silas
West Edward
Wheeler Rebecca miss
Whaley Presley C
Webb Lucy miss
Wredland Charles K
White Jacob 2
White James B 2
Woods Archibald
V
Vallar William
Virden John
Verden Daniel
Vangaw John
Venny Cornelius M
Persons calling for the above letters will
please say they are advertised.
J. FICKLIN, P M
Lexington, April 1, 1837.—14-31

